

age of \$120,000 since the depository banks all certified to the amounts on deposit with them, and in this way Taylor deceived the state officials. The \$120,000 deposited was not passed to Taylor's credit upon the books of the bank, and do not appear there. In other words, his certificate to Myers was a fraud.

WASHINGTON'S DAY.

It Was Only Observed Throughout the Country.

McKINLEY SPOKE AT DETROIT.

His Subject Was "The Republican Party"
Chas. H. Aldrich Spoke of "A Present Outlook"
Estabrook of "Lafayette."

Detroit, Feb. 22.—The Michigan club gave its tenth anniversary banquet at the Auditorium last night. The hall was prettily decorated in the national colors. About 600 prominent Republicans of the State and club members sat at the tables and the galleries were filled with spectators. At the table on the speakers' platform sat Governor Rich, ex-Senators Thomas A. Patton and John Patton, Jr., Colonel F. J. Hecker, Congressmen-elect William Aldrich Smith, John B. Corliss and Horace G. Snover, Hon. C. H. Aldrich of Chicago, Hon. H. D. Estabrook of Omaha, and half a dozen prominent citizens of this city.

It was about 8 o'clock when Secretary Haugh began reading the letters of regret, of which there were a large number from prominent Republicans throughout the country.

Among them was one from Hon. Lorain A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, in which he expressed his gratefulness for the good feeling Michigan has shown towards the cause he represents. Another was from the late Frederick Douglass, which was dated Feb. 20, the day of his death. The letter read:

"I tender to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred by your cordial invitation to the occasion of the tenth anniversary banquet of the Michigan club. I would give me very great pleasure to see the faces and hear the voices of the patriotic and freedom-loving sons of Michigan on that occasion and I regret that my limitations do not permit me to do so. Yours in the cause of freedom and good government, FREDERICK DOUGLASS."

Hon. F. J. Hecker was the toast-master and in a short but happy speech he introduced the Hon. Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago, who responded to the first toast, "A Present Outlook."

A Present Outlook.
Mr. Aldrich said he did not know the cause which led to the defeat of his party in 1892, but he believed that the people would have rectified their mistake within 30 days if given a chance. He condemned the executive branch of the government on its Hawaiian policy, and asked who there believed that insurrection had been possible in Hawaii if the government at Washington had been true to our country, our traditions, and our young and struggling sister of the Pacific ocean.

"Let the blood of Charles L. Carter and the tears of his stricken wife rest upon this policy of infamy," he exclaimed. He denounced the policy of the Treasury Department as weak and vacillating. He believed in protection to American industries but should deprecate any general restriction of the tariff which the Republican party goes into power in 1893.

He declared in favor of restricted immigration. He believed that naturalization was too easy; the time of probation and preparation must be greatly lengthened and the qualifications made more difficult and thorough.

Referring to the currency question, Mr. Aldrich said he hoped and trusted that the Republican party would at all times stand for honest money. He believed it was better to suffer defeat than bid for votes by promises of a depreciated currency. He did not desire that the party should seek to deny to silver its rightful place in our monetary system, but he regarded the free and unrestricted coinage of silver without other action as a delusion, an invitation under present conditions to national bankruptcy.

The next toast was "The Republican Party," to which Governor McKinley responded.

McKinley's Speech.
Chairman Hecker introduced Governor McKinley as a gentleman to whom this club and a nation owe a great debt. In an instant the audience was on its feet, cheering, waving handkerchiefs and napkins, and it was some minutes before the Governor could proceed with his address. He did not believe that our principles are less dear to us in their triumph than they were in their temporary defeat. He did not believe that the principles which won a most unprecedented victory from ocean to ocean require either modification or abandonment. They are dearer and closer to the American heart than they have ever been in the past. While in the situation of the country there is no cause for congratulation, this is not the time to employ terms of disparagement. The voice of encouragement is more appropriate than the voice of alarm. Above all we must not disparage our government. We must uphold it and uphold it at all times, though we may not be able to support the present administration, which has been unfortunate from every standpoint. The administration has neither had a wise foreign policy or a creditable domestic one. Its policy has been weak, vacillating and unworthy the government of America. The administration has decreased the revenue of the government and reduced the wages of the people. It has made both the government and the people poor. It has reversed the revenue policy of the government and now the revenue from internal taxes exceeds the revenue from customs duties.

While the administration has increased the burdens of the people, it has diminished the value of impaired investments. He said that the administration of President Harrison was the best we ever had.

Why was the late bond issue of President Cleveland of \$67,000,000 made in secret? Why was it made out of the sight of the public and made upon terms which were so unbecomingly humiliating to observe, however, that the people of this country place a higher estimate on the bonds of the government than those who are temporarily administering our government. It demonstrated that we need not go abroad to dispose of our bonds. The Government was frequently interrupted by applause during his speech, and when he finished he was given another ovation, the audience again rising to its feet. A voice called for "three cheers for our next President," and the crowd went wild.

"Lafayette."
"Disciples of Washington" was re-

sponded to by Hon. Henry D. Estabrook of Omaha, Neb.
He said that he was here to speak of Lafayette as a moral force in the history of the world—the apostle of law—the evangel of liberty—the minister of God's will, rather than the Lafayette in the home relationship of life. He proposed to illustrate his sermon by the life work of one man, a man who hung at his birth-rights to the wind and then reconquered from the world the homage of mankind. History has enshrined him and humanity may not forget him. France calls him father; surely America will call him thus forever joined; Washington and Lafayette.

Mr. Estabrook followed closely Lafayette's life from the time of his marriage until his return to France, after the close of the war with Great Britain. Speaking of his return to his native country, the orator said that when therefore Lafayette returned to France it was as liberty's incendiary. His soul, like a torch, had been lighted at that star which first beckoned him away and like a torch lighting it among the dry and capricious institutions of his country. The torch which he carried with him called the French revolution. He would impress his hearers the fact that except for Lafayette this revolution never would have been. He it was who inspired it, ruled it, was ruled by it, survived it and then died.

"France, I salute you. In the name of Lafayette, in the name of Washington, America joins with you, Sister of Liberty, in that shout which yet shall engrave the earth—the King is dead. Long live the Republic."

A Large Number Injured on the Louisville and Nashville.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 23.—Passenger train No. 1, from New Orleans on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was wrecked on the morning of Feb. 22, at a point below Greenville, Ala. and 47 miles south of Montgomery, at 9:30 this morning. The train was going about 50 miles an hour, when the rails spread and the tender of the engine jumped the track, and the combination mail, baggage and express car, smoking car, and passenger car were thrown over the 15-foot perpendicular embankment and plowed into the mud, the scene of the accident being in a swamp. The first Pullman sleeper left the rails while the other sleepers and a private car of the Chicago and Alton railroad with officials on board, remained in the track. Engineer Campbell and his fireman remained at their posts, the engine breaking loose from the tender and escaping damage. The mail clerk, baggage master and express messenger all escaped unhurt, but the latter received slight bruises. Conductor Keeler got out unhurt.

G. B. Walsh of Birmingham, Ala., thought to have been a barber, was killed instantly. He occupied a front seat in the first passenger coach when it crashed into the smoking car, and was thrown forward against the toilet room, breaking his neck.

Those injured are: Mrs. G. P. Armstrong of Buffalo, N. Y., left shoulder and arm broken, cut and bruised about the face and left leg; Mrs. G. P. Armstrong of Buffalo, N. Y., left shoulder and arm broken, cut and bruised about the face and left leg; Mrs. G. P. Armstrong of Buffalo, N. Y., left shoulder and arm broken, cut and bruised about the face and left leg.

Mrs. G. W. Moody of Shelbyville, Tenn., jaw broken and cut, life ankle sprained and foot cut. Her little daughter Margaret, sustained a few bruises. Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Moody are now in Greenville, Ala., at a hotel, where they are receiving medical attention.

W. J. Johnson of New Castle, Ind., seriously hurt in the back and groin. Carried to Mobile.

Mrs. Sallie Johnson of Birmingham, Ala., right leg scalded. She continued her trip to New Orleans.

Mrs. W. R. Thompson of Montgomery, Ala., knee sprained.

Mrs. S. J. Wilson of Montgomery, Ala., face and head cut, left leg sprained, possibly injured internally.

Mrs. W. H. Schoolcraft of Montgomery, head cut and right arm mangled.

C. E. Johnson, a traveling man of Toledo, O., hip cut and arm lacerated.

There were more than 325 passengers aboard and of that number at least 30 were more or less injured, very slight cuts and bruises being the extent of the damage done those whose names are not given. The mail and baggage car three coaches and two Pullman sleepers were burned. One sleeper and the Chicago and Alton private car escaped the fire which originated from the stoves of the coaches.

All sorts of exaggerated reports of the wreck were received here this morning, and as there were 20 odd Montgomery people on the train, the excitement around the depot and telegraph offices where large crowds had gathered was intense. At 10:30 o'clock a relief train left for the wrecked train, and by 11:30 o'clock the wrecked train was being moved to the depot.

The train had not been cleared, but it is going forward as usual.

The mail destroyed was from Montgomery, Birmingham, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and the West.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

Misadventures of the Crew of the British Ship Benlarig.

New York, Feb. 23.—The British ship Benlarig, hailing from Glasgow, and on a voyage from Caleta Buena, Chili, arrived at Quarantine this evening after a long and eventful voyage. She was becalmed for a week. Ever since Feb. 5, when the Benlarig was blown out to sea by a cyclone, after being in sight of harbor, she has been struggling off Cape Jaffa, trying to beat her way back to port again. The 18 seamen and six apprentices aboard suffered from the cold and the ship became utterly unmanageable. Two of the crew died, one from quick consumption and the other from exposure.

On Monday the steamship Rosemore, Capt. Crocker, from Liverpool to Baltimore, hove in sight and in reply to signals hoisted a black flag and re-stocked the Benlarig with provisions.

Pilot Beebe, whose face had been badly frostbitten during the rough experience, left the vessel and went aboard the Rosemore, which landed him in Baltimore.

Two Assignments.
Columbus, O., Feb. 23.—The Columbus Implement company assigned to-day. Liabilities \$75,000; assets much larger.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—The Hastings Truss company to-day assigned to General Louis Wagner. A statement of liabilities and assets has not been prepared.

The Howgate Jury.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The jury in the Howgate case is still unable to agree and has been locked up for the night.

PAKED MAIL.

Notes: Arrives from Hawaii, Samoa, and Java.

PRISONERS NOT SENTENCED.

The Fate of Mrs. Dominis and Her Fellow Conspirators Not Yet Settled—How Wei Hai Wei Fell—Usual Chinese Incompetence.

Honolulu, Feb. 17.—(Correspondence to the United Press, per steamer Galleo.) The following persons under arrest have accepted the privilege of leaving the country in preference to standing their trial before the military commission. They have been released on their personal recognizance in order to settle their affairs: T. Wunberg, British business man; John C. White, British machinist; George Rittman, British machinist; John Radin, British blackman; James Brown, British blackman; F. H. Redward, British builder; Fred Harrison, British builder; John DeWitt, half white; A. P. Peterson, American lawyer; Charles Greig, British lawyer; Edmund Norris, Danish editor; Holomua, Lewis T. Levy, British auctioneer; M. C. Bailey, clerk to Levy; Capt. A. McDowell, Arthur White, and two Greeks named Cardiano and Cunniff respectively. V. V. Ashford, a Canadian was sentenced, on the 15th to one year's imprisonment, and \$1,000 fine, on account of ill health, hard labor was remitted. John S. Bowler, an Irish-American, was sentenced, on the 15th to five years' imprisonment, and \$1,000 fine. Bowler undertook for Nowlin to take possession of the telephone station. No other leading insurgents have yet received their final sentences. All statements to the contrary have been erroneous.

About 70 natives and half whites have been tried the majority for treason, a few for misprision. It is certain that nearly all have been convicted. Twenty-three only of these have been publicly sentenced, four for 10 years, two for eight, one for seven, and one for four years. Twenty-one natives were arraigned yesterday.

John P. Colburn of Li'ouka's last cabinet, has written to Minister Thurston to the effect that he is disgusted with the queen's course, and is working hard with the natives for annexation. He urges Thurston to forward it by every possible means.

Disclosures from the queen's diary, published in San Francisco and republished here yesterday, about Ruloph Spreckels, were given to the Honolulu public. They are genuine extracts.

All sentences of imprisonment for the insurgents, as is well understood, are open to much reduction in the future, and may even be subjected to general amnesty, should the conditions of the republic be such as to require it.

In an interview with the United Press correspondent, as evening President Dole stated that United States Minister Willis and H. B. M. Commissioner Harrison had each been given a mission by the military commission upon citizens of the respective countries. Mr. Willis's reported communication to his government of the death sentences upon Quick and Seyward have not yet been received by the commission.

It is the President's intention next week to summon the advisory council for the purpose of advising upon the sentences. Action has been postponed until all the leading cases had been tried, together with suitable judgment being meted out. It was the desire of the government to inflict no heavier penalty than was absolutely necessary for public security. A further reason for delay had been to await an expression of public sentiment abroad. In reply to a suggestion that American Senators and others should apprehend the great difference between the present situation in Hawaii and that in America at the close of the civil war, he replied that it was impossible for them to understand it. All elements there existing for any further rebellion, had been completely crushed, which was anything but the case in Hawaii. Their war had ceased to exist. Ours is only suspended by the strong force which the government is able to exert at this time.

The President declined to intimate what course would be taken with the ex-queen. The volunteer militia companies are keeping up drill and equipment at their highest point. The citizens guards are constantly improving their organization. There is no sense of relaxation or danger.

The Hawaiian house was burned on the morning of the 12th. Two days later the rear wall fell, crushing part of Arion's house.

FOUR HAWAIIAN PASSENGERS ARRIVED BY THE GALLEO.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—The steamship Galleo, which arrived at 8 o'clock this evening, was detained by being subjected to quarantine for 56 days out from Hong Kong two cases of small pox were discovered in the steerage, the victims being Chinese. On arrival at Yokohama the patients were landed. The ship was about 20 days in transit from Japan to Honolulu, and when she arrived, the passengers were taken to the hospital.

Only four passengers from Honolulu were taken on board. From these it was learned that a number of persons tried before the court martial are under sentence of deportation and that in anticipation of their departure, they had been notified to arrange for the disposal of their property. It is expected that they will be sent out on the Australia, due to arrive here on March 2.

Feeling among the military about inflicting severe punishment on the leaders of the recent revolt is still prevalent. It was said that Capt. F. Walker, a cabin passenger who was interested in shipping interests at the islands, had attempted to leave by the steamer p. Arava for Victoria, B. C., but at the time of sailing the government cancelled his passport and refused to allow him to take his departure. Subsequently through the kindly offices of the British consul at Honolulu, Capt. Walker obtained a passport which enabled him to leave by the Galleo. The captain's offense is understood to be too active participation in a rebellion with the Royalists.

A representative of the United Press went on board the ship and endeavored to interview Capt. Walker, but found him elusive and reluctant. After vainly endeavoring to secure from his interview, the captain positively declined to speak further than to say that the whole question was a base fabrication, and that he was on a voyage to Victoria on a matter of business.

On another boat, another passenger from the islands named D. W. Davis, inquired of the United Press reporter whether Charles T. Wilder, the Hawaiian consul at this port, could be seen immediately on matters of most pressing importance. He said he was the bearer of government dispatches to the consul from Capt. James A. King, minister of the interior, touching Capt. Walker and his departure from the islands. It was also learned in this connection that Capt. Walker boarded the Galleo only when her last whistle sounded.

AT WEI HAI WEI.

How the Great Chinese Fortress Was Besieged by the Japanese.

Tokio, Feb. 6.—(Correspondence to the United Press, per steamer Galleo.) A new enemy opposed itself to the attack of the Japanese troops on Wei Hai Wei, on the afternoon of Jan. 30, on which day the assault commenced until noon on Feb. 2, there raged in the Gulf of Pechili a snow storm that rendered military and naval operations alike impossible. The Japanese directed their attack against the east side of the place, which day the roads from Yung Ching, of course, on the coast, the other trending inland. Skirmishes of insignificant character marked the advance of the army from the place of landing to the neighborhood of the positions where the Chinese were entrenched. The Japanese were more or less delayed by the necessity of extensive road repairs in order to allow the passage of artillery. But on the night of the 21st, the troops bivouacked within the striking distance of the enemy and on the morning of the 22nd, which day had been chosen for the assault, a general movement was commenced against the Chinese position. Details of the fight are not yet to hand, but it does not appear to have differed essentially from all previous combats throughout the war. The Japanese were more or less delayed by the necessity of extensive road repairs in order to allow the passage of artillery. But on the night of the 21st, the troops bivouacked within the striking distance of the enemy and on the morning of the 22nd, which day had been chosen for the assault, a general movement was commenced against the Chinese position. Details of the fight are not yet to hand, but it does not appear to have differed essentially from all previous combats throughout the war. The Japanese were more or less delayed by the necessity of extensive road repairs in order to allow the passage of artillery. 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Literary Department.

LITERARY NOTES.

Conan Doyle will contribute to McClure's Magazine for March a dramatic story of the Franco-Prussian war.

Lady Aberdeen tried a novel solution of the ever-vexing servant-girl problem in her homes in Scotland and Canada, and in the April number of The Ladies' Home Journal she will, in an article, explain the method she adopted.

Dr. Parkhurst's first article to appear in The Ladies' Home Journal has proved so popular that the entire huge edition of the February issue of the magazine was exhausted within 30 days, and a second edition of 45,000 copies has been printed.

Harper's Young People for Feb. 19, contains an illustrated article on Phillips Exeter Academy. The author is William H. Rand, Jr., an old Exonian. This is the fourth in a series entitled "Triumphs of American Schools," appearing in the Young People.

"The Willow Garland," a short story by Eva Wilder McElhannon, is one of the most delightful features in Harper's Bazar for Feb. 16. An outdoor costume from Paris, a bride's gown and bridesmaid's gown, drawn by Chapuis and described by the editor, are also noteworthy.

In McClure's Magazine for March the new remedy for diphtheria, that promises to make the most malignant of diseases a comparatively harmless one, will be described in its manufacture and application, and with numerous pictures, by Dr. Edmund M. Rogers and Dr. William H. Park. The writers, through their official connection with the New York City Board of Health, are personally engaged in the prosecution of the diphtheria anti-toxin, and write, therefore, from the fullest information.

"The Honour of Savelli," by S. Levitt Yearl, is the title of a brilliant historical novel which is to appear immediately in Appleton's popular Town and Country Library. This is the romance of a gentleman adventuring in Italy in the turbulent days of the Borgias, and few of the heroes of historical fiction have had more picturesque and stirring experiences. It is a romance of remarkable power and personal interest.

One of the most interesting periods in Napoleon's career—his marriage with Josephine—is reached in Prof. Schmitt's new history in the March Century. Prof. Schmitt describes Josephine as a beautiful prisoner in matters both of heart and of pleasure, and as versed in the arts of coquetry and dress. He says that to doubt that Napoleon was made completely in love with the widowed emperor, whose physical charms were already famous.

Mr. Gladstone has just written an article on "The Lord's Day," wherein he considers, with the fervor of conviction and the breadth of learning for which he is famous, the grounds for keeping as the Christian Sabbath the first day of the seventh day of the week, and the proper measure and spirit of Christian Sabbath observance. The article will appear in McClure's Magazine for March, along with a series of portraits of Gladstone covering a period of 50 years and showing him at every important epoch of his life.

Mr. C. C. Ruel contributes a paper to the March Century on "Blackmail as a Heritage," or New York's Legacy from Colonial Days, in which he shows how the modern customs of levying blackmail, as revealed by the Lexow investigation, and of exacting political contributions from merchants, may be regarded as outgrowths of practices which have prevailed in New York since the time of the early Dutch Governors. The first "boss" of Manhattan Island was Cornelius Van Tassel, who was of the true Tammany stripe.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. announce the following books for early publication: "History of the People of the United States," Vol. IV, by Professor John Bach McMaster, "Degeneracy," by Professor Max Norham, "Evolution and Effort," by Edmund Kelly, "The Wish," by Hermann Sudermann, "Majesty," by Louis Couperus, "The Honour of Savelli," by S. Levitt Yearl, "Kitty's Engagement," by Florence Warburton, The Library of Useful Studies: "The Story of the Stars," by J. B. Chambers, now ready.

Among the latest publications of the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are: "The Book-Bills of Narcissus," by Richard Le Gallienne, author of "The Religion of a Literary Man," "Prose Fancies," etc.; "Red, cloth, with frontispiece by Robert E. Miller, similar in general style to 'The Religion of a Literary Man,' \$1. 'Three Men of Letters,' by Professor Moses C. Tyler of Cornell University, author of 'A History of American Literature,' 12mo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.25. This includes (1) George Berkeley and his friend John Locke; (2) A Great College President (Timothy Dwight) and What He Wrote; (3) The Literary Strivings of Mr. Joel Barlow; 'The Currency and the Bank Law of Canada,' considered with reference to currency reform in the United States, by William C. Cornwell, president of the City Bank, Buffalo, octavo, paper, 75 cents.

An American flavor pervades the March number of Harper's Magazine, which opens with an article on "Fox-hunting in the United States," by Mr. Caspary, "Whitney's 'Crab Tree of a Cruiser,'" by William Floyd Seward, describes the test which a great modern war-vessel undergoes at the hands of its builders. The industrial region of northern Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia is popularly treated by Mr. Julia B. Ralph in a beautiful illustrated article. Mr. Royce Norrisson, in a plea for an American Academy at Rome, questions the final authority of France in art, and advocates the training of painters of all schools and Italian traditions. Mr. Lawrence Hutton, in "The Literary Landmarks of the modern city most interesting in their associations with Hebrew Scripture. For this paper Mr. Frank V. Du Mont has prepared a series of striking illustrations from material which he was sent to Jerusalem to gather for Harper's Magazine. The organization of the public-school system is discussed by Mr. Stephen H. Otis in its bearings upon contemporary reforms. A popular article on heredity is by Mr. St. George Alvart. Besides the fourth installment of Mr. Theodore Hardy's "Hearts Insurgent," and the concluding chapters of Mr. Richard Harding Davis's "The Princess Aline," there are four complete short stories. "A Call-

Journal," by Miss Geraldine Bonner, deals with certain phases of social life in San Francisco. Under the title "The Second Missouri Compromise," Mr. Owen Wister relates an amusing bit of Idaho history. The story is illustrated by Mr. Frederic Remington. "Paine's Little Day," by Miss Sarah O'Neil, is a story of the life of the great orator, and is illustrated by Mr. W. T. Smalley. The poems of this number are by Mr. Marjorie Wilcox, Mr. W. D. Howells, and others. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in The Editor's Study, discusses systematic education in the United States.

I have been wondering lately whether we really prefer tragedy in our literature, or whether the magazine editors are laboring under a terrible mistake. In the early numbers of this year there is hardly a trace of comedy in the dozen or more excellent short stories set before the cultivated reading public. Even the authors from whom we expect a smile exact from us instead a tear—or at least a gasp. Of the two short stories in the later Scribner's one is about a murdered child and the other about a workingman who turns burglar. In search of an article to these I turned to a tale of Mrs. Antioch Harrison's in Harper's. "Where," I thought, "shall I find the light, social study, to take away the bad taste in my mind." The tale was about a poor gentleman, pitifully snubbed by her old friend and the friend of her youth who had stolen him from her. Then I read a tale by Julia B. Ralph, sure this time of a matter-of-fact study of low life in New York. I found a harrowing tale of a young girl of the slums, who fractured her spine trying to put a love potion in her recreant lover's supper. The other magazine and the weeklies which use fiction are pretty much the same. There has not been, for ever so long, a short story one could really laugh over. Does no one write them any more, or is it supposed that no one wants to read them? Or has the literary material for cheerful fiction given out? Possibly the National sense of humor is like the gold reserve in the treasury—so depleted by exportation that we cannot afford to use any at home. Whatever the cause, the effect is painful enough. And if I must have the laugh of the country I would take care that the people who write its songs and its stories should do something to atone the wear and tear upon our sensibilities. I would pass a law that no story containing violent death or hopeless pessimism should be printed in any month with thirty-one days in it; and on the other side, when tragedy held the boards, I would discontinue all periodicals except the comic papers. (Kate Fields Washington.)

The complete novel in the March issue of Lippincott's is "A Tame Surrender," by Captain Charles King. Departing from this author's usual field, the purely military, it deals with the Chicago strike, the riots and their suppression, and the story of a United States lieutenant and a high-minded young lady who works a typewriter. It is her "tame surrender," after long resistance, which gives the tale its title.

The other stories, all very short, are "Fulfillment," by Elizabeth Knowlton Carter, "The Luck of the Knives," by Margaret B. Yeates, and "One of the Wanteds," by B. B.

Two brief scientific articles are supplied by George J. Varney, "Electric Loopholes," and "Steam Roads," and "The Story of the Gravel," by Harvey B. Bashore.

"A Glimpse of Cuba," by James Knapp Reeve, is a vivid and readable sketch, Isabel P. Hargood writes of "Purs in Russia," and W. D. McCracken on "A Question of Costumes."

Professor William Cranston Lawton discusses "The Artist's Compensations," Professor H. H. Boyesen furnishes "A Youthful Reminiscence," and C. W. Lucas, as "Doodie," writes "An Open Letter" to Mrs. Grundy.

The poetry of the number is by Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts and Richard Burton.

Hot Youth.

Why is it, I wonder, that we come into the world so ill equipped for its exploration? It seems to me, as I look back upon my youth, that in a certain way, my senses were fresher and keener then than they are now. And yet they were continually—particularly in the matter of pranks—playing the most unwarrantable pranks upon me. Some alien fluid of an intense and fiery kind, got mixed with them and made them subject to all sorts of unaccountable aberrations. It is a notorious fact that an electric current will make the most excellent compass behave in an irresponsible fashion. And yet, though the disturbing fluid which made my senses worthless was nearly always there, it has guided me, somehow, with tolerable safety a long distance across the trackless main. And I am not by any means sure that I would exchange it for a truer instrument, subject to fewer aberrations. For I take this very sensitiveness to electric influences to be proof of its exceeding fineness and excellence. Life would be a horribly dreary affair if these magnetic currents which make the needle tremble and swerve were banished or non-existent. The dull, dead, spiritless sanity which has sympathy with folly and no gleam of potential madness is, no doubt, a stanch and reliable rudder; but I cannot forbear questioning whether to the soul thus equipped the voyage is worth making. Ulysses of old, middle-aged though he was, held his ears with wax lest he steer his ship into the jaws of perdition when the Sirens sang so deliciously, and he did not exactly cover himself with glory during his visits to Circe and Calypso. But what dry red blood he had, and how humanly his heart beat in every one of his manifold adventures! He never, like his shipmates, became a swine; and how noble and manly was his bearing in the presence of the lovely Nausikaa!

There is something almost touching to me in seeing the same sentiment which stirs my own bosom recorded thousands of years ago. And, truth to tell, the man whose pulse is subject to no irregularities and whose judgment registers no aberrations in the presence of a beautiful woman is in my opinion "fit for no sons, stratagems, and spoils." (Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, in March Lippincott's.)

Something New In Biology.

Some curious experiments made at Naples during 1893 with jets of lithium gave some startling results. Eggs of marine creatures were treated with the salt and then allowed to hatch, whereupon it was found that they had limbs, fins, eyes, etc., in a sort of abnormal positions. The exact cause of this will be the subject of future scientific inquiry.—St. Louis Republic.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for March 3, 1895.—The Raising of Lazarus.—John 11: 30-46.

Special Arrangements from Peloubert's Notes. Golden Text.—"I am the resurrection and the life.—John 11:25." Verse.—"I will be with you all the way."—Matthew 28:20. Lesson.—"The Raising of Lazarus."—John 11:30-46. The story of the raising of Lazarus is told in John 11:30-46. It is a story of the power of Jesus over death. Lazarus was a man who had been dead for four days. Jesus called him back to life. This was a great sign to the people.

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The Family Laid.—Jesus loved. At Bethany, on the Mount of Olives, about two miles east of Jerusalem, lived a family of three—a brother and two sisters—with whom Jesus made his home when in that region. The family seems to have been in prosperous circumstances, as we judge from owning their home, from the kindness of the ointment (the ointment of Mary), and from the fact that they were able to give Jesus a room in their house. The family was a good one. The brother, Lazarus, was a man who had been dead for four days. Jesus called him back to life. This was a great sign to the people.

Jesus in the Tomb.—There are many whose presence in our homes is a perpetual benediction and inspiration. Especially is this true of Jesus, with his teaching, his example, his sympathy, his love. We can have Jesus in our hearts and homes. If we have him, we have life. If we have him, we have hope. If we have him, we have peace. If we have him, we have joy. If we have him, we have everything.

Sickness in the Family.—Lazarus, the brother, was taken dangerously sick. Jesus was at Bethany, beyond Jordan, twenty-four or thirty miles away.

Sending for Jesus.—The first thought of the sisters, when a common means failed, was to send a message to Jesus. Jesus was at Bethany, beyond Jordan, twenty-four or thirty miles away. The sisters were Mary and Martha. They were the sisters of Lazarus. They were the sisters of Jesus. They were the sisters of the family.

The Death and Burial of Lazarus.—Soon after the messenger had gone, Lazarus died, and, as usual, was buried. The same day. (See Acts 1:6.) The day was gone from the sisters. Friends came to the house to console them. Lazarus was dead. The sisters were sad. The friends were sad. The family was sad. The world was sad. The whole world was sad.

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The Family Laid.—Jesus loved. At Bethany, on the Mount of Olives, about two miles east of Jerusalem, lived a family of three—a brother and two sisters—with whom Jesus made his home when in that region. The family seems to have been in prosperous circumstances, as we judge from owning their home, from the kindness of the ointment (the ointment of Mary), and from the fact that they were able to give Jesus a room in their house. The family was a good one. The brother, Lazarus, was a man who had been dead for four days. Jesus called him back to life. This was a great sign to the people.

Jesus in the Tomb.—There are many whose presence in our homes is a perpetual benediction and inspiration. Especially is this true of Jesus, with his teaching, his example, his sympathy, his love. We can have Jesus in our hearts and homes. If we have him, we have life. If we have him, we have hope. If we have him, we have peace. If we have him, we have joy. If we have him, we have everything.

Sickness in the Family.—Lazarus, the brother, was taken dangerously sick. Jesus was at Bethany, beyond Jordan, twenty-four or thirty miles away.

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The Death and Burial of Lazarus.—Soon after the messenger had gone, Lazarus died, and, as usual, was buried. The same day. (See Acts 1:6.) The day was gone from the sisters. Friends came to the house to console them. Lazarus was dead. The sisters were sad. The friends were sad. The family was sad. The world was sad. The whole world was sad.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for March 3, 1895.—The Raising of Lazarus.—John 11: 30-46.

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LOVERS IN FICTION.

WOODING SCENES PAINTED BY WELL-KNOWN NOVELISTS.

Some Lovers Kneel and Some "Gambol Like Tigers."—Making Love by Intimidation in Feminine Fiction—Simple and Poetic Scene in "John March."

The love scene occupies a prominent place in fiction, and there are many which are cited as a proof of their author's delicate skill. Literary fashions may wax and wane, but the love story still remains the prime favorite with "the general." So enslaved are we by the nursery tradition that we have been cheated out of something if the novel does not end with a happy ending. The old-fashioned version of the old fairy tale formula, "they were married and lived happily ever after," although we have heard of our own experience or that of others, and our own experience is not always the gateway to Elysium.

Love scenes in fiction are of many kinds. Toward a once described some sparrows in a garden as "squealing like the lovers in a lady's novel," and it is a fact that the average feminine novelist makes her lovers peck each other with great frequency and vigor. They scold and scold, squabble and part forever several times a week until finally they kiss and make friends as a prelude to matrimony. Often there are a pair of light comedy lovers to balance those whose passion assumes a tragic cast.

It is our tradition to believe that the greater ardor is felt by the man, but even as Samantha, in these long gone days, watched the moon and twirled her brazen wheel, chanting the while, "My magic wheel, draw come to me the man I love," there have always been women who would swoon to lure toward them the fields or simile, ore. It has been said, "When he who loves is dumb, she who is loved is deaf," yet there are heroines of fiction who go considerably more than half way to win the hero from his haughty silence. So we find it in the case of Charlotte Bronte's Shirley, who, in her proud, imperious way, lets the poor tutor see a glimpse of her heart, as if feeling that her beauty and fortune permit her to exercise the right of a queen. "She would love scores between Emily Bronte's Heathcliff and Catherine are like the three gambolings of a pair of tigers whose claws are set on each other's throat in a lifetime of passion. The gentleman often pays his addresses in a manner that favors of intimidation. It seems to fancy that he can control the lady into an ardent affection for himself and is usually successful in so doing.

But this is not the ideal love-making. We imagine that there should be tender reverence on the man's part, for, as "Cherry" says: "Men serve women kneeling. When they get on their feet, they walk away." The lover who does not believe in his sweetheart as an angel has a want of idealism that will make marriage appear to him a very dull, sordid thing, lacking that rosy glow with which illusion irradiates the commonplaces.

The walk of Juliet Pincin and John Westcott in the Temple garden is usually ranked among the famous love scenes of fiction, and there is another garden episode—that between Clive and Ethel Newcome—which is as sincere in sentiment and modest by a far finer literary art. It is not always easy for a novelist to present to the mind the examining childlessness of lovers without making them seem silly and mawkish, but this Clive and Ethel succeeded in doing. There are passages in the courtship of Victor Hugo's Marquis and Cosette which have a wonerful grace and prettiness and, likewise an artlessness that does not always belong to love-making in French fiction.

The figures of Tito and Romo, when the car and bright curls mingle in their first embrace, stand out with a colorful picturequeness against the rich background of old romance which is wanting in modern tales, but though more impressive, in a certain sense, these old world lovers are not more actual than Cym and Yvonne, and Susanna Vye as they walk hand in hand through the furze and fern of a Devonshire moor. Still more vivid is the armor-clad figure of the sword play of Sergeant "Red" Crocker, about Joshua Brenden, ending with the death of Joshua, who started off her horse, heart aware.

Of late years the river scene in "Richard Trenchard," has often been mentioned as an example of a love scene that is ideal, but any writer who is stirred to emulation will find it a difficult model. It is so easy to work one's self up into the ejaculatory mood. Given plenty of ink and paper, there is no reason why one should not continue indefinitely to reel off such sentences as "Pipe, happy sleep you, love, I created angels, happy love, pipe on to these four innocents."

A real love, not less simple than poetic, is to be found in Casanova's "Constance, Southerner." The time is spring—the tardy spring of the north—and the man and maid are straying through the greenening meadows and copse apart and once once the cream of the earth's freshness. The girl hears afar the springtime cry of the cuckoo, "two dear glad notes of nature's voice," and mimics it in memory of her lover's "chiff-chaff." The youth, who had been waiting for the girl, answers, "by a bird, and so they go on, calling and recalling

DISORDER COURT.

TRIAL OF J. W. McNAMARA, A
BULL KILLER, SECT. 1.Some Lively Scenes Over the Selection of
a Jury—A Jurymen Who Said He Did
Belong to the A. P. A. and Now Says
He Does Not—Second Division Work.

The trial of the Bull hill cases is now actively on in the El Paso division of the District court. Yesterday the trial of D. McNamara was begun and gives promise to be the hardest fought of any of the cases. There are several charges against him but yesterday the District Attorney elected to try him on the charge of assault to kill, alleging that he held up John Simmons's stage and took away his guns. He announced at the close of court that they might elect differently at the opening of court to-day. The case was not called until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Cunningham of Vannatta and Cunningham are defending and Mr. Blackmer and Frank Goudy are prosecuting. At the time of adjournment the jury had not been selected to try the case and it is probable that it will take most of to-day to do it.

Mr. Patterson questioned the jurymen for the defense and put them to a most rigid examination. Among the questions propounded were as to whether the jurymen were members of the American People's party, whether they were conscious of any desire to have the Bull hill strikers punished; whether they believe in labor unions, etc. There was one very funny incident during the afternoon. Mr. Patterson asked a jurymen what papers he read during the strike and he replied, "All I could get hold of, even the Denver News." It brought a laugh and the eminent lawyer and editor was stumped for a moment. He replied that he thought the mistake had been that he did not confine himself to that paper.

Just at the close of court there were another slight flutter caused by a jurymen named Morse, who came from Colorado City. During the trial he was subpoenaed as jurymen and in answer to a question propounded by Colonel Montgomery as to whether he belonged to the A. P. A. after some hesitation replied that he did and stated when he joined. Almost the first question put to him yesterday by Mr. Patterson was whether he belonged to that association. He replied, "I decline to answer. Judge Harris informed him that he must answer. Then he said that he did not belong to it."

Mr. Patterson asked him if he had ever belonged to it and he said that he had never belonged to any such organization. When asked if he had not said that he did in the Parker case he replied that if he did it was because he did not understand the question. Mr. Patterson then asked him why he had refused to answer and he replied that he stood on his rights as an American citizen, and did not believe such questions into private affairs right. Mr. Patterson replied that other American citizens had rights too. He then asked the court that the stenographer be directed to extend notes in the Parker case that he might use them in showing cause for challenging the jurymen. Afterwards he declared that if the record is found as stated that he would ask that Morse be indicted for perjury.

Second Division.

Before Judge Lunt yesterday there was considerable civil business transacted. In the case of Couch vs. Hall, plaintiff's demurrer to the second defense in defendant's answer was taken under advisement.

Fachere vs. Keys, trial before the court and decree to be entered up.

ORGANIZED.

Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in This City.

About 50 ladies attended the meeting in the College chapel yesterday afternoon to organize the Colorado chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. W. F. Slocum opened the meeting with a reading from the Bible, and a prayer.

Miss Dudley read a hymn that has been written especially for this organization.

Mrs. E. C. Goddard read a paper on the purposes of the order. She told what had been accomplished by the order within the year just past. They had erected a monument to Mary Washington and restored her old home. In California and New Jersey they have furnished patriotic instruction to the children in the public schools. Mrs. Goddard exhibited to the ladies present an interesting relic in the shape of an original anti-slavery letter from George Washington, written to one of Mrs. Goddard's ancestors on the Lee controversy, into which the father of the country refused to allow himself to be drawn.

Mrs. Susan T. Dunbar read a paper full of practical suggestions for the work of this chapter in this town, among the school children. She thought the members of the order could help on a good deal by appearing at the schools themselves and trying to make the children understand just what our forefathers did for their country. She suggested that all who could send patriotic literature and magazines to the schools.

Mrs. James B. Gregg suggested that a shelf at the public library be put aside for the historical books and relics and pictures to be donated by the members of the society. Mrs. Gregg read also a prayer written by Washington, and a history of the American flag.

Owing to the non-arrival of certain papers the organization of the chapter and the election of officers could not be proceeded with at this meeting, but it is assured that when the papers do come the chapter will go to work with a large and enthusiastic membership.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

See Ashby for fine water work, difficult repairs, and all kinds of plumbing. Personal attention. See him if you want the best. Oldest established jeweler in the county.

That the blood should perform its vital functions, it is absolutely necessary it should not only be pure but rich in life-giving elements. These are best effected by the use of that well-known standard blood-purifier Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Better and Cheaper.

THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER is more economical than other brands because of its greater leavening strength, as shown by both the U. S. and Canadian Government Reports.

The other baking powders contain from 20 to 80 per cent. less leavening gas than the ROYAL. So the ROYAL, even should it cost more than the others, would be much the cheaper.

In addition to this the superior flavor, sweetness, wholesomeness and delicacy of the food raised by ROYAL BAKING POWDER would make any difference in cost insignificant.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—
Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DISORDER COURT.

A Number of Prisoners Sentenced for Their Crimes.

The following was the business before Judge Harris in the criminal division of the District court yesterday.

People vs. McNamara, continued until the 1st.

People vs. Yeoman, defendant made application to be admitted to bail. Taken under advisement.

People vs. Guyer, motion for a new trial argued and taken under advisement.

People vs. Parker, provision for expense of defendant's motion for a new trial to have short hand notes extended. Argued and taken under advisement.

People vs. Frank Burns, convicted of grand larceny at a saloon at Gillet. Sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and to pay costs.

People vs. John Farrandino, convicted of getting money on a forged letter. Sentenced to six months in the county jail and costs.

People vs. L. A. McDuff, convicted of forging a check at Cripple Creek in the name of S. J. Bellin. The request of defendant and his attorney that defendant's motion to correct record and that he be sentenced under his right name Louis A. Lanham was granted by the court. Sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and to pay costs.

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The entering wedge of a fatal complaint is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Sarsaparilla might have cured at the commencement. Therefore, it is advisable to have this prompt and sure remedy always at hand to meet an emergency.

Restored

ALL RUN DOWN

No Strength or Energy

SATA 13

IN THE

EXTREME

HANDS

COVERED

WITH

SORIS

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Several years ago, my blood was in

a bad condition, my system all run down

and my general health very much im-

paired. My hands were covered with

large sores, discharging at the time. I

had no strength or energy and my feel-

ings were miserable in the extreme. At

last, I commenced taking Ayer's Sar-

saparilla and soon noticed a change for

the better. My hands returned to their

natural color, and my feelings were

renewed strength. Encouraged by

these results, I kept on taking the Sar-

saparilla, and at last used six bottles and

my system was restored. A. A. Towse,

prop. Harris, Co., Thompson, N. Dak.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Cephas T. R. McClelland, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1894, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1894, in book 112, at page 61, of the records of said county, conveyed to Kirk H. Field, as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (the 1-4 se 1-4) of section numbered twenty-six (26) and the west one-half of the southwest quarter (w 1-2) and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (se 1-4 sw 1-4) of section numbered twenty-five (25) in township numbered thirteen (13) south, of range numbered sixty-eight (68) west of the sixth (6th) principal meridian. Containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, by government survey, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of \$6.00 and time for the sum of \$6 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Company, respectively on November 1, 1890, and on May 1 and November 1 in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and on May 1, 1895, and

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable, and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided;

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the notes of \$6 each due on May 1, 1894, and November 1, 1894, and which have not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but are still due and unpaid;

Whereas, Kirk H. Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act and

Whereas, the holder of the said notes of \$6 each, due respectively on May 1, 1894 and November 1, 1894 has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting county clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, with and by said proof that the said Cephas T. R. McClelland, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of execution thereof, have caused and do hereby cause to be made and do hereby make the following public sale:

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 22nd day of February, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
First insertion Feb. 24th.
Last insertion March 14th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of C. T. Pratt, deceased.
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of C. T. Pratt, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1895, on the last Monday in March, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause against said estate as notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 22nd day of February, A. D. 1895.
L. A. PUFFER,
Administrator with the Will Annexed.
First insertion Feb. 24, 1895.
Last insertion Feb. 28, 1895.

The U. S. Govt. Reports
show Royal Baking Powder
superior to all others.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of forty-six dollars (\$46) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against A. L. Andrews, in favor of A. Danford and Charles F. Potter, partners as Danford & Potter, out of the last, tenements, goods and chattels of the said A. L. Andrews I have levied on the following property to-wit:

All the right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand of said A. L. Andrews, in and to the following described real property situated in the Cripple Creek mining district El Paso county, Colorado, adjoining district El Paso county, Colorado, survey, No. 1004; The Mary Macs, lode mineral survey, No. 1066; The Spring, lode mineral survey, No. 1066, and The Cripple Creek lode, all of said property forming a part of sec. 28, twp. 13, s. r. 10 w. of the 6th p. m.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 22nd day of March, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the courthouse in Colorado Springs, county and State aforesaid.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 27th day of February, 1895. M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication Feb. 28, 1895.
Date of last publication, March 21, 1895.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.

In the County Court, in Probate.

Jack Stewart and Anna Vetteroth, plaintiffs, versus Frank Monroe and Eliza Monroe, defendants, summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Frank Monroe and Eliza Monroe, the defendants above named, greeting: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, within thirty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the above named plaintiffs to recover judgment against you for the sum of \$1,250, damages alleged to have been sustained by said plaintiffs by reason of the failure of said defendants to comply with a certain contract and agreement entered into between the parties hereto on or about the 9th day of November, 1894; for the further sum of \$206 for legal services rendered defendants by George H. Kohn at their request, which account has been assigned to the plaintiffs hereto; and for costs of suit, which will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the